Vol. XXIX No. 8,918.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ELECTORAL MEETING BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE-HENRI ROCHEFORT TO VISIT PARIS BY IMPERIAL PERMISSION.

PARIS, Eriday, Nov. 5, 1869 The Court went out hunting, yesterday, at Compicgne. The Emperor was not present. One of the electoral meetings, held last night, was dissolved by the police. Henri Rochefort, the editor of the Lanterne, set out from Brussels, yesterday, on his return to Paris. On reaching the frontier he was arrested, but was subsequently released, and furnished with a safe conduct, by order of the Emperor. He then resumed his journey, and his arrival here is momentarily expected.

SPAIN.

TOPETE'S RESIGNATION-INCREASED OPPOSITION TO THE DUKE OF GENOA-MORE TROOPS FOR

Madrid, Friday, Nov. 5, 1869. Admiral Topete has positively refused to withdraw his resignation, and it has been reluctantly accepted. The Democrats and Progressists are holding a joint conference to discuss the situation and adopt a common course of action. The critical condition of affairs creates much public anxiety. The opposition to the Duke of Genoa are mustering their forces and organizing a general movement, which is daily gaining strength, against his elevation to the throne. Madrid, Friday, Nov. 5-Evening.

Señor Orense has been released from prison. A battalion of volunteers sailed from Cadiz to-day for

ILLNESS OF THE KING.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 5, 1869. It is rumored here that the King of Italy is sick. No official confirmation of the report has been received from Florence.

> GREAT BRITAIN. EULOGY OF MR. PEABODY.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1869.

The death of the celebrated philanthropist, George Peabody, has created a profound sensation. Nearly all the morning journals have obituary articles. That of The Times says:

of The Times says:

The news of Mr. Peabody's death will be received with no common sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. The sentiment of regret will not be a mere passing tribute of gratitude to a munificent benefactor. Mr. Peabody, through a long life, accumulated manifold titles to be lamented. He was an ardent patriot, and loved abroad as much as at home. He was a New-Englander, who, when the South was bowed down to the dust, stepped forward and claimed the right to succor it. He was no courtier, yet he was honored by sovereign and princes. He was profuse in his charity, which pauperized nobody. He was a philanthropist, who was liked as well as honored. There was nothing hard or narrow about his philanthropy; he simply did whatever good came in his way.

The Post, in its obituary article, says: The Post, in its obituary article, says:

"Mr. Peabody was one of the few whose private virtues are followed by public fame, and whose virtues may be cited as examples. In laying the foundation of wholesome and cheerful homes for the working classes, he acted upon a high sense of duty, and touched the main-springs of civilization. He made his means the measure of his philanthropy. Throughout his whole life his conduct displayed a purity of character that could not fail to elevate and refine the feelings his generosity inspired." refine the feelings his generosity inspired. The Telegraph says:

"Mr. Peabody's lot was doubly happy. The inscription on his mausoleum may tell with unquestioned truth of the man who loved his kind and served two countries.'

> DALMATIA. TRIESTE, Friday, Nov. 5, 1809.

Dispatches from Cattaro announce that the insurgents of Lisic and Verblaje have surrendered. At last accounts the troops were marching on Pabori.

CUBA.

AN EXPEDITION TO CIENAGA. HAVANA, Nov. 5 .- An expedition, composed of troops and volunteers, recently left this city by sea and land to surprise a strong body of rebels at Cienaga de Zapata. No news has yet been received of the result. The Diario doubts the success of the movement, believing that the rebels were apprized of it for several days in advance, and that they have by this time withdrawn into the interior. Capt.-Gen. De Rodas has arrived at Cicufuegos.

CONFISCATION AND INCENDIARISM-FEVER AND MURDER.

HAVANA, Oct. 31 .- The sale of the wealthy Aldama's property, as well as that of his more intellectual compatriot, Nestor Poncè de Leon, has furnished an illustration of the means by which the Spanish auctioneers of confiscation improve their own especial upholstery. The State and the public are both cheated in this way, it being the practice of the confiscating powers to replace with old furniture the splendid effects which have been found in such houses as Aldama's. But this is not the most surprising freak of the rage for confiscation. There is a rumored plan by which a certain list of proscribed Cubans shall, as soon as they have been encouraged sufficiently to make every preparation for the sugargrinding season, be advised to fice the country. Now calculate for yourself whether the half-Spanish nobility, the Counts Canongo, O'Reilly, Marquis Campo Florido, and a dozen other native courtiers of this class, whom our official paper claims among the contemners of the insurrections, require any stimulus to keep them from sinking their titles and property, and joining the revolution, after pattern of that excellent Marquis, Salvador Cisneros.

The supposed intention of the Government to treacherously confiscate the property of the Cubans mentioned, is said to have excited the impartial order of the insurgent Gen. Cavada, to burn all the sugar estates in the Colon, Cardenas and Matanzas jurisdictions. Villa Clara, an interior city, has hitherto been free from the yellow fever, but now so great is the prevalence and violence there of the lisease, that out of its music-band of 70 men, but twelve remain, nearly all the rest having died of fever. The new rising in Guanajay is headed by an administrador, who has placed himself at the head of his negroes. Señor Zulueta, the negro-trader, claims the credit of having denounced to the Captain-General the murders done by authority of Gov. Nodal.

DRESDEN.

THE GREAT FIRE-DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE-A GERMAN FIRE-ENGINE-HOW THEY DO NOT EXTINGUISH FIRES IN

DRESDEN, Sept. 22 .- We who live in Dresden have strung our nerves to perhaps too high a pitch of excitement over the burning, yesterday, of our Hof Theater, or Court Theater. In New-York, like Paris, a city of theaters, one does not fully appreciate the loss of a single place of amusement; but in Germany, the minor capitals have, as a rule, but ohe good theater. This is one reason for the. importance attached here to the late confingration. Another noticeable feature was the conduct of the German Fener-wehr or fire company. The German is eminently medentary and easy-going, and scarcely designed by Providence to "keep a hotel" or put out a fire. The theater, a circular building, with three façades, was situated in a large, open square, called the Theater-platz. Both inwardly and outwardly it was perhaps the handsomest and most tasteful structure of its kind in Germany, Around the main body of the building ran a lofty corridor, two stories in hight and of considerable width. This offered a peculiarly advantageous means of scaling the roof in case of fire. On the north side of the Platz are low buildings, a restaurant, and the Hotel Bellevue; on others, the Zwinger or Gallery of Painting and Plaster-Casts, and the cathe-

The position of the edifice made it accessible from all sides, while the River Elbe, flowing within a stone's throw, furnished a limitless supply of water. Instead of amploying these natural advantages, the German course of procedure was as follows: The proprietor of the Bellevue" Hotel saw, from an upper window, a light column of smoke rising from a portion of the roof NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

of the theater, and dispatched one of his men to the box office to give the alarm. The ticket seller received the message with contempt, denied the possibility of such an accident, and made no examination of the building. Fifteen minutes later the upper part of the theater was enveloped in fittul flame.

Just one hour after the breaking out of the fire, detachments from the fire department arrived, accompanied by soldiers, with two microscopic hand-engines, which were little more effective than powerful syringes would have been, and these were very mefficiently manned. Thousands of people skirted the open place, but were vigilantly kept at bay by a cordon of soldiers, lest, in the excitement of the moment, they should retard the total destruction of the edifice by assisting at the engines, which no one was permitted to touch, except certain functionaries adorned with brass badges. Occasionally these privileged officials, with due solicitude for their physical comfort, gave up pumping altogether, to rest. While the flames were flerest I saw one of them coolly strike al light and refresh his overstrained system with a cigar. By this time the conflagration had so spread that the walls of the Zwinger, our famous picture-galiery, were much heated. On these one of the engines, in despair of extinguishing the blazing theater, turned its single hose. The other spouted a feeble stream toward the foyer of the theater, on which the fire had not so seriously eneroached, and by fleroe exertions the water was ejected perhaps 30 feet from the mouth of the hose. It is thought that some of the spray did actually fall upon the flames. The construction of the engines used only this occasion is peculiar and primitive. They are provided with a tank of liliputan dimensions, which must be resupplied from buckets handed along a line of men. One of these superannuated machines displayed in a flourishing inscription the date of its build—ised! But the crowd seemed to be well satisfied with the proceedings. Its tone was Teuronically philosophic. "It is a pity," "It is really enough to make one cry," I heard in different quarters. But no one, save the few Americans present, was indignant at the puerile efforts of the firemen. It never seemed to occur to them that it was possible to save the t of the theater was enveloped in fitful flame.

the theater.

The effect of the conflagration was often weird and picturesque. At some points the copper of the roof melting, gave to the flame a bluish-green tint that was exceedingly beautiful. Amid this whirlwind of flame, the many statues which adorn the outer walls stood moticules in their niches, poised in various attitudes of activity and repose, joy and grief. In the pediment of one façade the fire bored through the wall on which a crowded group of molded figures leaned, marring and blackening them. Here in a niche was Mercury, soaring on winged feet, as if he would join the lurid glare in its upward flight—so full of life, so human, yet making no effort to escape. There sat an inspired bard in flowing garments, his breezy hair blown back with the winds of Parnassus, his hand waving the pen ere it touched a the scroll before him. The flames stole around him, but he stirred not. Had they lent their furious breath to the words he seemed about to write, his verse would have been all too ardent. The dark smoke whirled over him, but he continued to gaze up to Heaven until he was lost in the asky gloom. Only once did the firemen make a determined effort. Then half a dozen of them mounted a short flight of steps to the parterre. Seeing the eyes of the multitude upon them, and desperately resolved to do something, they fell upon a swinging door, and tried to hack it down. Then they abandoned that, and, struck with a new idea, led a hose through and played on the fire, which had now, however, nearly burned out. The loss amounts to 2,000,000 thalers, i. e., \$2,000,000 in currency. But indirectly it is much greater, for the opera is a chief attraction to foreigners seeking a residence in Dresden, and some of them are already preparing for flight. The want will not be soon supplied, either, if popular conjecture is right. But the crowning absurdity of the affair is the article published in The Dresden for the many descendence in Dresden, and some of them are already preparated of the firmen glowingly depicted. Had the theater.

The effect of the conflagration was often weird and

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE LAND QUESTION IN CANADA-GOV. HOW-

LAND'S ADDRESS. TORONTO, Nov. 4.-Gov. Howland's opening speech, after congratulating the House on the prosperity of the Provinces, referred in earnest terms to the success which had attended the measures to induce British emigrants to settle in Ontario. The most important passage of his speech related to the land grievances. He said: Judgments recently delivered in our courts of law and equity in respect to land sold for arrears of taxes, and for which sheriff's deeds had been issued, have created an impression that there is scarcely a sale, unless of a late date of that nature made since the year 1850, that can be regarded as valid. Hundreds, if not thousands, of innocent purchasers throughout the Provinces for many many years occupying lots and parcels of land so sold, and on which in very many justances large clearings and costly dwellings beside outbuildings have been made and erected, are greatly and pannfully alarmed at the prospect of having not only their own farms, but also the accumulation of years of toil and labor bestowed thereon, ruthlessly transferred to perhaps a remote representative of the original owner, who may have designedly omitted to pay the taxes, or to his assigned, not unfrequently a greedy and unfeeling speculator. It is well known that the numerous instances of families being lately tejected from lots which the occupants ever regarded, though sold by the sheriff, as held in fee simple, have led others to yield to compulsory and extortionate exactions as the only mode of purchasing the forbearance of the speculator. Beside the individual hardships to which I have referred, there arises a serious retardment in the process of clearing and improving the tax leads reaver of an all Judgments recently delivered in our courts of law and ively demands your earnest, considerati

SOCIAL SCIENCE-CO-OPERATION. The social and political science section of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art held a meeting last evening at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, to discuss the question of "Cooperation, or by what means can labor be secured its greatest reward t" About two-score gentlemen attended. After some good-natured altercation over an unsuccessful attempt to choose officers of the section for this season, it was finally resolved that Chairman W. B. Scott and Secretary R. L. Dugdale should be continued in office for the present. Dr. Scott opened the discussion by expressing his belief that men's wants have already brought into existence a perfect system of cooperation, known as society. Clinton Roosevelt declared that to buy cheap, sell dear, let things alone, and suffer men to take care of themselves, is the ruinous principle we are acting on now. The immediate interest governs, regardless of the greater good of the The remedy is to so organize and conduct society that it shall be for the interest of every one to do what is for the best interest of all; and not till then will the grand millenium arrive. John Disturnell gave some interesting details of cooperation in Italy, especially at Como. R. L. Dugdale said that cooperation is simply an attempt at making some kind of a new distribution of property. A

details of cooperation in Italy, especially at Como. R. L. Dugdale said that cooperation is simply an attempt at making some kind of a new distribution of property. A marked peculiarity of the modern cooperative movements is that all persons who purchase at a cooperative store have returned to them a certain dividend, based on the amount of their purchases. A great defect in the character of workingmen, the "wages population," is that the great bulk of them do not seem to have the character of workingmen, the "wages population," is that the great bulk of them do not seem to have the capacity for saving anything out of what they earn, and it has been a peculiar advantage of cooperation that, by selling the goods at the ordinary rate, the cooperator, every time he made a purchase, was really led to invest a portion of his earnings in a savings bank. By this means he was taught the important lesson that it is possible for a man of little means, by saving small sums, to have at the end of the year a very respectable balance. It is another advantage of cooperation that it has made the working classes understand the relations of capital and labor better than they otherwise would. As a general thing laboring men suppose that capitalists make enormous profits out of the handling of capital merely, but the great majosity of capitalists, doing a business of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, do not really make more than a mechanic receives at \$200 a week. Another advantage of cooperation lies in the fact that a certain percentage of the profits, especially in England, are set by every year for the purpose of establishing schools and libraries. This is important, because there is nothing of more value to the workingman than a good education, and because the movement is spontaneous on the part of the laboring classes, without any intervention or compulsion on the part of Government. On the other hand, it is a weakness of cooperation, gives rise to government, and we all know what the principle of election gives us in that dir

proposition to raise their fares, and actually determined not to do it, because they thought they had aiready reached the highest point profitable for all concerned! Dr. Sterling believed that cooperative movements had failed largely because of the schish motives of those who

had embarked in them. His plan would be to have phil-anthropic men of wealth, as in the recent case of the Brewsters, retain the management of their business and a small share of the profits, and then divide the remain-der among their employés. Mr. Disturnell made a vehe-ment little speech, arguing that enough honest men could be found to act as officers of cooperative asso-ciations, and several other gentlemen continued the dis-cussion until a late hour.

THE INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS IN ARIZONA-THE INDIANS LED BY WHITE MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 .- The official report of the recent attack on the mail and the murder of Col. Stone by the Indians, at Apache Pass, Arizona, states that the attack was made after night, and was a complete surprise. The Indians were led by white men, and the robbery of the mails was the principal object. After slaughtering the mail party, the Indians attacked a herd of cattle belonging to some Texas emigrants, stampeded 250 of the herd, and killed one man of the party. They then twice attacked a Government train en route for Camp Bowie, but were repulsed. Troops from Camp Bowie have been sent in pursuit of the savages, who are making for Sonora.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

AQUATIC. FOUR-OARED RACE ON THE THAMES. LONDON, Nov. 5 .- The first of the great fouroared races between the Thames and the Tyne crews for £200 was rowed to-day on the Thames. The course was from Putney to Mortiake. The following are the names

Tyne.—J. Taylor, T. Winship, J. Martin; J. Renforth, stroke; Wilson, coxewaln. Thames.—Sadler, Kelly, Messenger; Hammerton, stroke; R. Hammerton, coxewaln.

The weather was rainy, but the race came off promptly and was witnessed by a great crowd of people. The Tyne crew won by three lengths, making the distance from Putney to Mortlake in 20 minutes, 43 seconds. The Thames crew were the favorites at the start. The second race between these two crews will occur on the Tyne on the 17th inst. After the race on the Thames, to-day, Sadler of the Thames crew, exasperated by his defeat, shamefully abused and struck Walter Brown, the American oarsman. Friends interfered, and prevented the quarrel from proceeding further.

THE OCEAN TACHT RACE. LONDON, Nov. 5 .- The News says Mr. Bennett means business. He is ready to sail the Cambria next Spring. Mr. Ashbury will not probably be disappointed with an equinoctial storm, but once in New-York if he fails to win the cup it will not be for lack of competitors, and if his competitors cannot find a clear stage on the Atlantic they will be hard to please.

FUNERAL OF A NOTED CLERGYMAN.

New-Haven, Nov. 5 .- The funeral services of the late Elder Heman Bangs of the New-York East Conference of the M. E. Church were held in the First Methodist Church in this city this afternoon. The deceased was one of the oldest residents of New-Haven, and his reputation was wide-spread among the Methodist denomination, having been several times Presiding Elder not only of this district but of the districts of New-York and Long Island. Last Spring he closed his labors in the Long Island district, being put on the superannuated list. His residence in this city began in 1826, and his death occurred here on Tuesday at the advanced age of 79. The funeral this afternoon was largely attended. Over 50 clergymen were present, all denominations being represented. Bishop Janes delivered the address, highly represented. Bishop Janes derivered the address, figury culogizing the Christian graces of the deceased, and giving a brief outline of his life. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., April 15, 1790, but early removed to Delaware County, N. Y., uniting with the Methodist Episcopai Church at the age of 18. Soon after he was liceased to preach, and for 30 years discharged a pastor's duties. He was one of the organizers of the General Methodist Society, and during his pastorage admitted some 10,000 persons to Church membership. The remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

A STRANGE REQUEST FROM A CONDEMNED

CRIMINAL. CONCORD, N. U., Nov. 5 .- Pike, who is to be hanged here on Thursday for murder, makes a request which will probably be granted, that a quartette of young ladies in Concord, who have often sung to him and other prisoners, be allowed to remain in his cell after he passes out for the last time, and sing while preparations to out for the sate that is, after the cap is drawn over his face, while the straps and ropes are being adjusted. He also requests that no relative of the victims shall be admitted to witness his death.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. .The Onondaga stone giant was raised yes-

...Dr. Frank Hamilton of New-York committed suicide resterday at San Francisco. A Free Trade meeting was held at Chicago yesterday, and Prof. Perry delivered an address. ...T. T. Shreve, one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky, died at Louisville yesterday.

...The sum of \$150,000 for a new exchange building has been subscribed in Chetnatt.
...Thomas W. Berry, a Baltimore lawyer, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a

... The corner-stone of the Hampton, Va., Normal School was laid yesterday by Gen. Howard, with The Beaufort (N. C.) Court House was

....The remains of Ex-Gov. Wickliffe were l at Bardstown, Ky., yesterday. He was buried

...It is estimated that one-fourth of the whole tobacco crop in Barren County, Ky., has been destroyed by the late frost. ... The Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., on the announcement of the death of George Peabody, ordered the bells to be tolled one hour.

.... A terrible gale, with rain and sleet, pre-valled at Buffalo yestorday, and it is foared that much damage has been done on Lake Erie.

...The schooner S. E. Woodbury, from Bucksport, Mo., for Baitimore, is ashore on Body Island. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

....Ex-President Johnson gave a dinner to the Tennessee Legislature, Nashville, last night, Gov. Senter and Senator Fowler were present.

... The United States steamer Perfwinkle, one of the convoys of the monitor Dictator, now at Portress Monroe, blew a hole in her boiler on Thursday. The stable and box manufactory of Elisha Delano, in Duxbury, Mass., with four horses, hay, and grain, were consumed by fire on Thursday. Loss, \$4,000.The bark Plymouth, from Hamilton, Canada, loaded with wood and staves, was wrecked on the Buffalo breakwater yesterday. Here crew were saved on

... The Government corral at Fort Harker, Kansas, was struck by lighting on Wednesday last and 60 mules were killed. The building was only slightly

....The brig Cyclone, from New-York for Boston, before reported ashore on Cuttyhunk, was gotten off yesterday after discharging 300 barrels of her cargo, and was towed to New-Bedford.Owing to the illness of Judge Storer,

the matter of the injunction against the Cincinnati Board of Education restraining them from expelling the Bible from the public schools was deferred until to-day.The pilot of the steamboat America, engaged in towing between Hudson and Rondout, N. Y. was fatally shot, yesterday, while examining a revolver The charge took effect in his bowels.

....The safe of the Dorchester Insurance Company at Neponset, Mass., was entered on Thursday night by burgiars and over \$25,000 stolen. An entrance was effected by drilling through the safe and then blowing it up with gunpowder.

Thomas McLaughlin, Frank Mulvay, and ... Thomas McLaughlin, Frank Mulvay, and John Flanagan have been arrested in Lawrence, Mass., and put under \$5,000 bail each, charged with attempting to poison the trotting horse Frenchman, owned by the Mesars. Porter, and valued at \$4,000. The store of J. M. McKensie, in Pulaski,

Tenn., was burned yesterday by the explosion of a lamp. Braman's store, adjoining, was also burned, but his goods were saved. Another store was also much damaged. The loss was about \$20,000, and is mostly insured. The Provisional Governor of Texas has

splied for authority to enforce the ordinances adopted by the Reconstruction Convention, but Gen. Reynolds has decided that they are not valid, and says that the ratification of the Constitution will not in any manner or degree validate these ordinances.

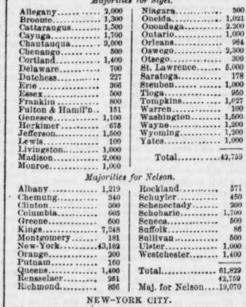
... The grocery and liquor house of Thomas D. Low, and the commission house of Thomas Rhodus & D. Low, and the commission house of Thomas Rhodus & Co., in St. Louis, were burned last night. Rhodus & Co. had about \$12,000 worth of tobacco in their store, on which there was an insurance of \$7,000 in the Mississippi Valley Company. The loss of Mr. Low is not known.

...The Council of the Evangelical Lattheran Church, now in session in Chicago, have elected the following efficers: President, the Rev. G. F. Krottel; English Secretary, the Rev. H. W. Both; German Secretary, the Rev. A. Speath; English Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. B. M. Schmucker; Norwegian Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. O. S. Hathstadt; Swedish Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. C. S. Hathstadt; Swedish Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Edward Carlson.

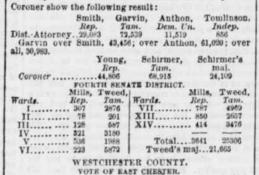
POLITICAL.

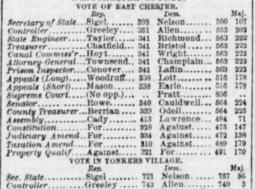
We make up the following table of majorities on Secretary of State from the latest returns at hand, and by estimates on the Counties from which we

Majorities for Sigel.



Complete returns for District-Attorney and Coroner show the following result:





ration Amend For 310	Against 307 1/4	
operty Qualif Against 321	For 491 170	
VOTE IN TONKERS VI	TAGE.	
Rep.		
e. State Sigel 721	Nelson 757 86	
ntroller Greeley 743	Allen 740 3	
te Engineer Taylor 740	Richmond 749 9	
capurer Chatfield 740		
nal Comis'r Hayt 746		
torney-Gen Townsend 741		
ison Insp'tor Conover 751		
peals (Long) Mason 722	Laffin 752 1 Lott 719 3	
peals (Short) Woodruff 724	Earl 719 5	
preme Court (No opp.)		
nator		
unty Treas Berrian 692		
sembly Haight 762		
nstitution For 691		
d'ary Amend For 754		
ration Amend For 685		
operty Qualif Against 669	For 707 38	
Whole vote for Secretary of State,	1,478; last year for	

Governor, 2,687; falling off, 1,200; of which the Republi-

cans lose 451, and the Democrats 758. SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. The Youkers Statesman gives the following majorities, and claims that Cady is elected:

Total 433 Majority for Judge Cady. elected.

The Republicans claim the election by six votes. The Democrats assert a trimmph on their part by three votes, and celebrated their victory in the village of Westehester on Thursday night.

THE BROOKLYN TWENTY-FIRST WARD CAN-

COUNTING VOTES IN BROOKLYN-ANOTHER MAN-DAMUS FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

It may be remembered that the canvassers, Justice Buckley and George Brown, abandoned the ballotboxes of the IVth District, Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, on the evening of election, because they were not allowed to count the ballots in secret, the police and some citizens having insisted upon being spectators. Capt. Leich of the Forty-ninth Precinct took possession of the boxes and held them at the Station-House. Yesterday boxes and held them at the Station-House. Yesterday application was made in the Supreme Court to Judge Gilbert for a writ of mandamus ordering Capt. Leich to deliver the ballot-boxes to the canvassers at the polling-place where the election was held. The Democracy loudly announce that John Cunningham is the daly elected Sheriff, and not Authony Walter, the Republican candidate, and on that assertion are betting or offering to bet large amounts. The excitement in regard to the election of Sheriff is intense; scarcely anything else is to be heard about the Court-House and City Hall.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, KINGS COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: As the leading organ of Republican thought in our State, I ask permission to explain, through your columns, how I came to be defeated in my canvass for Assembly in the VIIIth District of Kings County, in hopes that justice may be meted out to such of the office-holders under the Administration as aided in bringing it about. Briefly, then, I owe my defeat to Charles W. Godard, Captain of the Port, and a squad of quasi Republicans, holding situations in the Custom-Honse, Navy-Yard, and Internal Revenue Bureau, whom he controls. It is well known that I did not seek the nomination, but uniformly declined to be a candidate when spoken to on the subject, consenting to accept finally only when impressed with the belief that to do so would be adding another vote to the Republican strength in the Assembly. It was admitted even by some of the factionists that I would prove a strong can-didate; but Godard was deaf to all appeals for harmony, even though preferred by leading men of the party out of the District. He was determined to ruin a district be could no longer rule, and for the present he has succeeded. By his strong will, David Teese, jr., was kept in the field, and a district heretofore Democratic, but which I would have carried by 860 majority, lost to our party. In justification of their treachery, Godard and his fellow-conspirators may claim that their little candidate was the regular nominee; but this, if true, which it is not, amounts to nothing, as no Republican would vote for Teese, jr., without running counter to The Trimune's excellent advice to support only trustworthy men. As the Democracy appear to have carried the Legislature, Godard's official existence must soon close, but what of the recusants holding Government positions who labored with devilish energy to encompass my defeat! Ought we not to demand their prompt dismissal from Custom-House, Navy-Yard, and Internal Revenue Bureau! Can we preserve a compatt organization if we fail to enforce hasty discipline! I have case, we intend, if possible, to procure the discharge of the disorganizers, and the substitution of truer and better men, and we hope, in our endeavors, to secure the approval of the respected and all-powerful Trimune.

REW-JERSEY. men of the party out of the District. He was

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton papers say that the Senate will stand

s Republicans and 13 Democrats, and the Assembly 26 Republicans and 34 Democrats; Democratic majority of

MASSACHUSETTS.

The vote of the Labor Reform party will not exceed 15,000, being mostly confined to a few shoe manufacturing towns, and made up of disgruntled Crispins who were displeased at their failure to get a charter last Winter. The impossibility of establishing a bond of sympathy between them and the mass of intelligent voters

in the State, already assures the failure of the movement. In the House the few chosen to represent the labor movement will doubtless become merged in the Democratic party and most of their constituents will follow their example. The upshot will be, the Democrate will gain what the Republicans lose, making the two parties in the State more nearly equal, a result by no means to be regretted. The overwhelming prepondersance of any party in a State always breeds corruption, renders the majority reckless and overbearing, removes necessary restraints, on partial and unwise, not to say corrupt legislation, and in the end demoralizes the party in power. We welcome any aide issue that draws off the surplus of the Republican party and tends to restore a proper balance of power. On the liquor question it is pretty clear that neither the extreme prohibitionists nor the free rum men can claim a majority. Those professing to be moderate license men hold the halance of power, and the course of legislation will depend upon which of the two wings they choose to ally themselves with. Two years since they were similarly attnated, but after parleying and coquetting awhile with both parties, they threw themselves wholly into the arms of the free-rum interest, and as a fruit of the marriage, we had that miserable abortion—the license law of 1867. Last Winter they were strong enough to have exerted some influence in modifying the Prohibitory law, but preferred to play the impracticable, and oppose every effort of moderate prohibitionists to strip the law of its objectionable features. [Springfield Union, Nov. 4.

The mew labor party will not number more than 25 members directly chosen by its votes; but it can command the services, probably, of 40 or 50 who will favor its measures, when people find out what these are. We do not suppose Massachusetts will be called upon to abolish money or the Interest on it—to redeem the national debt in greenbacks or establish an eight-hour law—but very likely a ten-hour law will be demanded and pas

The Boston Traveller says of the Hon, George M. Brooks, Representative in Congress just elected from Secretary Boutwell:

Secretary Boutwell;

He goes to Washington as the representative of a district famed alike for its patriotic associations and its illustrious citizens in the past and in the present, and while much will be expected of him, his friends are confident that he will honor the position. He has industry and integrity, and brings to the discharge of his new duties large legislative experience and a mature judgment, which will be of much service in the national councils, and it is safe to predict for him, among his associates in legislation, popularity because of his courteous manners, esteem for his character, respect for his opinions, and confidence in his ability to successfully carry out the duties intrusted to him.

IOWA.

Returns from all the counties of Iowa, except one (O'Brien), which gave 9 majority for Grant last year, foot up on Governor, for Merrill, Republican, 94,860; Gillaspy, Democrat, 55,909; majority for Merrill, 38,051.

OHIO ELECTION-[OGFICIAL.]

Rep. Moj. Dem. Moj. Governor. R. B. Hayes, 235,982 G.H.Pendleton, 223,481 7501 Lt. Gov. ...John C. Lee, 236,297 T. J. Godfrey, 223,259 8028 Treasurer, S. S. Warner, 236,345 S. Bahrer. ... 225,947 8398 Affly Gen. F. B. Pond., 236,279 J. M. Connell, 227,914 8356 Pub. Wks. R. R. Porter, 236,554 B. P. Churchill, 225,001 8583 Su. Judge, Luther Day, 236,389 W. J. Gilmore, 223,229 8160 Sectit. the Towns of the Connell and the Connell Scott, the Temperance candidate for Governor, received only 679 votes.

The canvass for State officers in Ohio shows that the Republicans carried twelve and the Democrats seven of the Congressional Districts of the State by majorities as

OHO WG.				
T. T	emocratic1	1008.	XI.	Republican 928
	epublican		XII.	Democratic 4,902
THE	emocratic	327	XIII	Democratic 2,210
IV R	epublicau	298	XIV.	Republican 516
V T	emogratic 4	780	XV.	Republican 734
	emocratic		XVI.	Republican 254
	tepublican	530		Republican 2,983
VIII. B	epublican	551		Republican5,771
IX. I	emocratic1	,226	XIX.	Kepublican9,526
	enublican I	991		

It will be seen that two Districts now represented by carried by Democrats-the Hid Schenck's, and the VIth, Smith's. One now represented by a Democrat was carried by the Republicans-the Xth, which last Fall elected Mr. Hoag of Toledo over James

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

There is considerable interest in the March election in the matter of the State Constabulary law, which is to be submitted to the people. The prospect is that the law will be accepted by the people, though it is meeting with strong opposition from the Democrats.

The Baltimore American says: We should be more heartily ashamed than we are of the deadly apathy that has affected the Republicans in this State, were it not that everywhere, in every State in which elec. tions have been held the same disinclination to vote has been manifested. This neglect of Republicans to vote at been manifested. This neglect of Republicans to vote at State elections, and a tendency to go off from the party upon minor and irrelevant issues, will unquestionably indict great evil upon our cause if not checked. Very often, indeed we may say most often, the issues involved in a State election have a more important bearing upon the prosperity and happiness of the people than those that are to be settled at a Presidential or Congressional contest. Questions of local government, of taxation, of public improvement, all depend upon the decision of the people at these elections. The habit of letting them go by default gives immunity to political tricksters and public peculators.

peculators.
The Gazetie says the additional returns received yesterocratic Conservatives.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS. Leavitt & Strebeigh began last night their advertised sale of a large private collection of valuable and interesting autograph letters and documents. Among those to which special interest attaches were early letters of Alex. Hamilton, Patrick Henry, Gen. Knox, Henry of Alex. Hamilton, Patrick Henry, Gen. Knox, Henry Laurens, James Rivington (of Rivington's Gasette, 1770), and Edward Ruffin, who fired the first shot of the Rebellion at Fort Sumter, and with the last blew out his own brains. Gov. Wise's lotters averaged 10 cents each, and one of Beverly Tucker's brought 50 cents. Nearly all the Cabinet officers, from 1807 to date, went for a song, although an autograph letter signed by Daniel Webster brought \$1. An official letter signed Geo. Washington, and dated from Headquarters, Fredericksburg, 1778, sold for \$3 50; another from Morristown, 1789, \$3; a soldier's discharge, indorsed by Washington, 1783, \$1 75; and another, \$3. The following were the prices received for other valuable autographs: Adams, 1796, \$2 12; Jackson, \$2; Jefferson, 1779, \$1; Madison, 1723, \$1 12; Monroe, 1739; Flyer, 1808, Dallas, 1839, each 50 cents; Polk, \$1; John B. Floyd, \$1.75; John P. Kennedy, 60 cents; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John Barshall, \$1; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John Barshall, \$1; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John Barshall, \$1; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John Barshall, \$1; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John Barshall, \$1; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John Barshall, \$1; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John Barshall, \$1; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John Barshall, \$1; John Jay, 1781, \$4 25; John Marshall, \$1; John \$2, 12; John Barshall, \$1; John Laurens, James Rivington (of Rivington's Gazette, 1770)

Senator T. F. Bayard of Delaware is at the New-York Hotel. — The Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh of Moutana, H. C. Lord of Cincinnati, and Edward Vaughan Richards of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. — Gen. R. W. Kirkham of San Francisco is at the Brevoort House. — Justin McCarthy of England is at the St. Denis Hotel. — Solicitor Banfield of Washington, Judge Currey of California, the Hon. B. Egglésion of Ohlo, and John L. King of Springfield, Mass., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. — The Hon. S. B. Axtell, California, the Hon. S. N. Pettis, M. C., Pennsylvanis, and F. S. Stockdøle, Texas, are at the Aster House. — Judge Hale of Elizabethtown, and N. Aubin, editor of Le Paus, Montreal, are at the Hoffman House. — Donn Platt of Ohlo, is at the Coleman House. — Harry Hill, the well-known keeper of a

Harry Hill, the well-known keeper of Harry Hill, the well-known keeper of a drinking-saloon and dance-house in East Houston-et., near Broadway, was stabbed in the head last night by Frances Kelly, who, together with Nelly Smith and Jenny Collins, he had attempted to eject from his premises for creating a disturbance. Hill's wounds are serious. The women were arrested.

WASHINGTON.

NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA-THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AND THE NATIONAL BANKS-THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES-RESIGNATION

OF MR. M'ELRATH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1860. At the last session of Congressa resolution was passed, empowering the President to confer with the Canadian Fovernment for the purpose of securing a new Reciprocity Treaty. The President authorized Secretary Fish to meet the representatives of the Canadian Government and act for the United States Government. Mr. Rose was delegated by the Canadians, and he and Mr. Fish have com pleted a treaty, which will be ready for submission to Congress on the assembling of that body. Judge Kelley of Philadelphia arrived here to-day, and had a long intertreaty. As a representative of Pennsylvania, he is strongly opposed to any reciprocity treaty with the Canadian Government. He claims that in cereals, flour, lumber, and coal, alone, the Government has collected \$3,000,000 duty since the last Reciprocity treaty was discontinued. The President will give his views on the sub-

ject in his forthcoming message.

Some days ago an item appeared in the Washington column of a New-York newspaper saying that the Controller of the Currency would recommend in his forth-coming annual report the removal of all restrictions on the National banking system in the West and South, with two conditions, to wit: 1. Authorizing the unlimited establishment of new banks on a gold basis; 2. Authorizing new banks with a circulation in greenbacks, to be issued in the same proportion that the new National banks notes are issued. This second condition is simply absurd. It should be "authorizing new banks with a circulation to be issued in proportion to the amount of

The appropriation of \$35,000, made at the last session of Congress to meet the expenses of the Committees of the House which were directed to conduct investigations during the recess, is entirely exhausted. Of the above amount, the sum of \$12,000 was used up by the Committee of Ways and Means, in their excursions over the country. With this Committee mileage is the principal item. A sub-Committee of the Elections Committee met here to day for the purpose of organizing to go to South Caro lina, to take testimony in contested election cases in that State; but on calculation it was estimated that the cost of the journey would reach at least \$5,000, and it was therefore abandoned. The Committee will not meet

again until Congress assembles. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a letter from Mr. Thomas McEirath, inclosing his resignation as Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New-York. His resignation will be accepted, and a successor appointed immediately. It is not yet known who will be appointed to the place. Several names are mentioned, among them that of Gen. Palmer, formerly of Gov. Fenton's staff, and at present an Assistant Appraiser in Mr. McElrath's

The Committee interested in the erection in this city of an equestrian statue of Gen. Grant have obtained sufficient encouragement to warrant the beginning of the work. The statue is to be of bronze cast from cannon captured by Gen. Grant, and will be colossal in size. The pedestal is to be of granite, and the statue will be erected on the terrace on the south front of the Treasury building. The cost will be about \$55,000.

Minister Garce of the Argentine Republic is preparing a pamphlet which he intends to place upon the desks of members of Congress, and circulate among Government officers, anggesting a reduction of the United States tariff on hides and other raw products of Buenos Ayres. He will recommend amelioration on the ground that no real advantage is derived from prohibiting imposts on

Capt. Patrick H. Moroney, United States Army (retired), tried by court-martial for signing false certificates for pay for the month of September, 1869, and cashiered, has been relieved from his sentence by the President, who, in reviewing his case, invites the attention of the army to the danger of signing multiplied sets of pay accounts, even with the intention of redeeming them before maturity, which is contrary to the principles of army orders, and places the officer at the merey of a money lender.

Gov. Bullock of Georgia arrived to-day from New-York. CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION OF THE OCEAN POSTAL TARIFF-LARGE SALES OF PUBLIC

LANDS-ADDITIONS TO THE CONSCIENCE FUND. B. Platt Carpenter has been appointed Assessor of In

ternal Revenue for the XIIth District of New York. From late intelligence received through Mr. Thornton the British Minister, it appears Her Majesty's Government is prepared to reduce the single rate of postage for prepaid letters, between the United States and the prepaid letters, between the United States and the United Kingdom, to three pence. It will be remembered Postmaster-Gen. Cresswell submitted a proposition to the British Post-Office Department, on the 8th ult., to reduce the letter rate of postage from twelve to six cents, to take effect on and after the 1st of January, 1870, of which two cents would be sea postage, and two cents inland postage of each country. There is little doubt, therefore, of the early adoption of this measure of postal reform so carnestly desired by the people of the two

During the last fiscal year, about 7,000,000 acres of ublic lands were entered under the Homestend at ther laws, yielding the Government between \$4,000,0

and \$5,000,000.

Treasurer Spinner received a letter to-day from an anonymous source, accompanied by two packages, or forty books of gold leaf. The writer says: "The gold that you find within belongs to the Government, to whom I think it my duty to return it to. Receive and use it for the Government, and you will oblige A lover of Jesus." A dollar was also received from Fall River, Mass., with the sentence "This dollar belongs to the Government."

It is stated the rescent visit of Solicitor Baufield to New-York, was, among other things, for the purpose of assisting in preparations for the arrest of the parties just arrested on the charge of being concerned in the counterfeiting and attering of United States Internal Revenue stamps and Government securities.

No action was taken by the Cabinet to-day relative te the appointment of a successor to Assistant-Treasures Butterfield.

Butterfield.

Joseph H. Freeman has been appointed Postmaster at Lexington, Va., vice Robert Campbell, suspended.

The Post-Office building at Nashville being unfit for use, the Postmaster-General has instructed an agent of the service in that division to procure a suitable building in some other portion of the city.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

This body met last evening at Early Closing

Hall, the President, Nelson W. Young, in the chair. After

routine business reports were received from the trades

unions represented. The Gilders were reported as with out organization, but steps were being taken to remedy it. To-day they will demand an advance of five cents an hour, making thirty-five cents. The Waiters also are dishour, making thirty-live cents. The waters also are disorganized, and have held but one meeting since their strike. The Secretary, william J. Jessup, read a letter he had written to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting to know why the work on the new Post-Office in this city was not conducted legally, the law declaring that workmen employed on all Government works shall labor eight hours a day, while the contractor forces the men to work ten hours. No answer has been received. A long letter from A. M. Winn, President of the Canifornia Mechanical State Council, was read and received with applause, setting forth the justice of the workingmen's claim for eight hours' work, and citing, among other instances, the Seriptural version of the work upon Solemon's. Temple, which was divided so that the workmen only labored eight hours. The writer further states that the Eight-Hour law is often successfully evaded by contractors doing Government work, on the plea that when it comes into the hands of the contractors the law does not apply. He recommended taking the matter before Cougress to have the law so amended that it cannot be misinterpreted. A communication the Secretary had written to Gov. Hoffman, in accordance with a resolution of the Union, was then laid before the meeting. It asks that the workingmen have the appointing of three of the Commissioners having charge of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. The reply received was that the Governor was not aware of having the appointments within his gift, but if they would show him that he has, he will give consideration to their request. For the information of the meeting, Mr. Campbell of the Shoemakers, said that the reason the workingmen wished this appointment was that they are appointment was a character of the workingmen wished this appointment of the meeting, Mr. Campbell of the Shoemakers, said that the reason the workingmen is been appointed there were very poor workmen, and they wanted, in justice to the boys, to remedy it. A letter from the Millers' organized, and have held but one meeting since their strike. The Secretary, William J. Jessup, read a letter